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INDUSTRIAL FRANCHISE.

What Protection has Done—The Technical School—A New Question.

Robert P. Porter is a T. T. Thoms.

While the woolen industry as it has been steadily declining in Yorkshire during the last fifteen years, the reverse has been the case in the Rheims district, the French tariff carefully securing the home markets to the manufacturer. This increase is shown in the fact that Rheims bought in 1867 15,000,000 kilograms of wool, while in 1880 the amount had increased to nearly 25,000,000 kilograms. Indeed, so prosperous has the trade been that, while the Bradford manufacturers were talking of "fair trade or bankruptcy," some of the more enterprising Yorkshire brethren decided to take advantage of the protective policy of France, and raised the annual production of combed wool in this district from about 24,000 kilograms per day in 1870 to over 20,000 kilograms per day in 1883, the erection of new English mills at Rheims.

In worsted yarns and stuff the exports from England have decreased from \$135,000,000 in 1872 to \$81,000,000 for 1882. French goods were not only beating the English in the markets of the world, but goods from Rheims and Roubaix were pushing those of Yorkshire out of the British market.

But protection has not alone been the cause of the great progress France has made in the woolen industry. In the first place she held closely to all-wool goods when Bradford went off to mixed fabrics. In the second place the French believe that what is beneficial to Roubaix, Rheims, or any other great manufacturing town, benefits all the whole country. As a result there is no nation in the world, excepting perhaps the United States, that has made such progress as France has during the last few years in her manufactures. There are journals, I regret to say, in the United States that within the last few months have displayed in commenting on this series of letters an amount of ignorance regarding industrial France that is simply appalling to any one who has recently visited the industrial centers of the great European Empire.

The spirit of Colbert, of Napoleon I, and of Chaptal is not only shown in the construction of the new tariff, but in the increasing facility for industrial and technical education; in the constant aim for still higher excellence and still further perfection in every line of industry. Highly talented designers, skilful chemists and trained dyers are employed in all the textile industries. Public museums are found in the important industrial centers devoted to the specialty of the community—silk, lace, woollen, cotton, linen, or whatever it may be. Said a member of the English Commission on Technical Education: "In one cotton-printing establishment in Paris I saw more high-class original design employed in the making of English dresses to be worn in England than were probably to be found in the whole of the Bradford trade."

What does Bradford think of that?

Here in the Rheims district I find the greatest energy being put into the technical schools. This municipal school cost \$100,000 and the locality made it a grant of \$12,000. This was done from the municipal rates. The classes are all free, and if any talented boy is too poor to attend and support himself, he is clothed and fed while he perfects himself in his trade. I shall hereafter speak of the splendid progress of the trade of those remarkable industrial towns, Lille, Roubaix, and Tournai. But within a short time a new technical school which will cost \$300,000 has been begun at Roubaix, the French Government to pay \$180,000 and the rates of the town \$120,000. In the present Roubaix technical school have from 600 to 700 pupils, and the town votes an annual subsidy of \$10,000. England, in carrying out her famous doctrine of laissez-faire, has ignored this method of assisting industries as well as the more direct method of Protection. Already she has been compelled to make a move in the direction of technical education, and a commission has recently astonished the British manufacturers with an account of the advances in this direction in the north of Italy, France, Alsace, Switzerland, Germany, some parts of Austria, and Belgium and Holland.

A commission to investigate the effects of Free Trade was proposed by some heretic in Parliament. That was too much.

The mere appointment of such a commission, said a great statesman, "would be playing into the hands of Protection."

And the resolution was lost; but not by a great majority.

The working people of this district are upon the whole well off as those in Pensabury and Batley and in some of the industrial parts of Leeds and Bradford. Many of them live in comfortable cottages amid the vine-clad mountains of the champagne districts. The last ten years much has been done in France toward providing better homes for the operative; and in this work the Rheims district has not been behind the Department of the Nord and Normandy. Of course, the condition of the working people in Britain, France or Germany cannot be compared with the condition of the operatives in the same industry in the United States, because the latter earn about 100 per cent more wages, and they have better food for the same price, while their other expenditures—if they cared for nothing beyond what their Continental brothers are able to purchase—need not greatly exceed that of the English, French or German, except in the one item of rent. It costs the American workman more to live simply because his wants are greater, his ambitions greater, his horizon broader; he is in fact in all respects a higher type of being; he is a man with a future.

LIVER'S KIDNEY UTTER.

The Steady Grind of the Great American Divorce Mill.

Mrs. Julia Breese, of Joliet, Ill., pleads for a divorce from her husband on the ground that he persists in writing poetry, for which he is never paid, instead of working for his family.

Mrs. and Mr. Jonathan Harman, of Mt. Carmel, N. Y., after sailing down life's placid stream together for nearly fifty years, parted recently because he thought his wife was becoming too gay to live in the same house with him.

Henry Watkins, colored, of Miller county, made four weeks ago, after the first week had passed insisted that his bride should take in washing. She refused to do so, and he, therefore, now looking for another husband, Henry having taken himself off.

Perhaps the most laughable plea ever entered in a divorce case in the State of Missouri, of Albany, N. Y., who, in trying to prove that her husband did not love her as he once did, says that he never kisses her now-a-days as he goes to his work every morning. They have been married eight years.

A Cleveland justice has refused the application for a divorce by Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, who felt aggrieved because her husband "accompanied two young ladies from the office he was employed in to their home every night." Mr. Jenkins proved that he only did it to be obliging, and to

did not take him out of his way; but he has himself entered a suit for divorce on the ground that his wife is of a "suspicious and jealous nature."

James Tobias and Miss Mary Mason were only married two weeks, but as their nuptial bliss has already been fled in New York for a divorce. She finds that he is only earning \$3 per week, and after trying for two weeks to live on such a stipend she has "come to the conclusion that it is an impossibility."

In the Atlanta, Ga., courts there is pending a suit for divorce by a young man of 21 from his wife of 18. They were married when he was 15 and she 12, in obedience to the request of the young girl's dying father; but, after the nuptial knot was tied, each of the young people was put in a boarding school. Now that their education is completed, however, they have come to the conclusion to sever their youthful bondage.

An interesting divorce case was recently on trial in Rochester, N. Y., court. Mrs. Frances Wilkinson sued for separation from her husband on the ground that she was firmly convinced that he would one day murder her. The reason for her believing this was that on two successive nights she dreamed that she would die by his hand. She admitted, however, that Mrs. Wilkinson had always been kind to her, while the latter testified he had always been kind to her.

Some time ago quite a sensation was created in Covington, Ky., by the elopement and marriage of Mr. Peter Shink, a man ninety-two years of age, with Mrs. Bedford, a woman perhaps fifty years old. The affair created considerable excitement at the time, owing to the extreme age of Mr. Shink. At the time there were those who prophesied that the couple would not live happily together and would soon separate. This prophecy has been fulfilled. The old man has filed a petition for divorce; but gives out as his only plea that he doesn't like his wife as well as he thought he would.

A HOESER.

Some Distance After Mr. Victor Hugo, Who May Recognize It.

Stockton, Mich., CHAPTER I.

What is a bull-dog?

It is a monster that transforms itself into a machine. It is a battering-ram. It is an engine of war. It is a machine of war.

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SNOW ON THE GROUND.

An Experiment of Interest to Farmers. An Erroneous Impression.

The numerous experiments which it was necessary to make to obtain a precise answer to this question were carried on last winter in the Jardin des Plantes. The aim of these was to ascertain—first, to what extent the temperature of the ground was influenced by the temperature of the air, both under bare ground and in sodd soil, with and without snow; also to ascertain what depth the temperature of the air was able to make its influence felt, and of the soil at the depths of 2 inches, 4 inches, 8 inches, 12 inches and 24 inches. They were made under sod and bare ground. On November 20 a dry frost began, which lasted without interruption until December 3. At this date the air was at a temperature of 7° Fahrenheit, and a heavy fall of snow began that covered the ground to the depth of ten inches. From the 6th to the 10th of December the cold steadily moderated, until on the morning of the 19th and 20th it was 32° Fahrenheit. A variable weather followed, and the snow sank to less than eight inches. Observations showed that both before and after the snow fell the temperature of the soil, where it was covered with sod, remained above the freezing point even on the coldest day. On November 23, at the depth of two inches, the temperature was 40° Fahrenheit. From this time it sank continuously until December 15, when it reached 32° Fahrenheit, but it never fell below this minimum. The results were quite different in soil not covered with grass sod. On November 23, the day when the dry frost began, the temperature at a depth of two inches fell below 32° Fahrenheit; on November 29 it stood at 20° Fahrenheit, and on December 3, before the snowfall, it was 25° Fahrenheit. During the whole time when the surface was covered with snow from ten inches to eight inches deep the temperature never rose above 32°, but only varied at a depth of two inches, between 28° to 30° Fahrenheit. It was thus proved that changes in the temperature of the air make themselves felt to a certain distance in the earth even when the surface is thickly covered with snow. Hence the generally received opinion that snow keeps the earth warm is in general erroneous. Snow does not protect the soil and seed at all from freezing, but only hinders to a certain degree the too extensive radiation of heat from the soil, and is converted into heat at 32°, sinks into the soil and raises the temperature. These experiments also prove that the best protection for the soil is its heavy sod, which does more to raise its temperature than ever so thick a layer of snow. The matted roots of the sod form a sort of felt covering which not only excludes the cold from the soil, but also draws up the moisture from the lower strata towards the surface.

BABY'S DEATH.

Barum is overjoyed with his acquisition—the baby elephant—and declares \$300,000 could not buy it. He offers \$150,000 for the insurance of the life of the infant for 52 weeks. Sober, it is known the bill will be of \$200,000. He would do so foolish thing, said it is the most successful protective medicine that has ever been introduced to the human family. No one can take any disease while taking Barum before each meal, and keeping the bowels regular with Alauda. Ask your druggist for the book on the "ills of Life."

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STREPHENS—On Monday, December 3, 1883, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mrs. STREPHENS, in his 84th year. Funeral will take place Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner Wood and Twenty-fourth streets. Friends of the family are invited. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

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